

§ 785.1

SLEEPING TIME AND CERTAIN OTHER ACTIVITIES

- 785.20 General.
- 785.21 Less than 24-hour duty.
- 785.22 Duty of 24 hours or more.
- 785.23 Employees residing on employer's premises or working at home.

PREPARATORY AND CONCLUDING ACTIVITIES

- 785.24 Principles noted in Portal-to-Portal Bulletin.
- 785.25 Illustrative U.S. Supreme Court decisions.
- 785.26 Section 3(o) of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

LECTURES, MEETINGS AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

- 785.27 General.
- 785.28 Involuntary attendance.
- 785.29 Training directly related to employee's job.
- 785.30 Independent training.
- 785.31 Special situations.
- 785.32 Apprenticeship training.

TRAVEL TIME

- 785.33 General.
- 785.34 Effect of section 4 of the Portal-to-Portal Act.
- 785.35 Home to work; ordinary situation.
- 785.36 Home to work in emergency situations.
- 785.37 Home to work on special one-day assignment in another city.
- 785.38 Travel that is all in the day's work.
- 785.39 Travel away from home community.
- 785.40 When private automobile is used in travel away from home community.
- 785.41 Work performed while traveling.

ADJUSTING GRIEVANCES, MEDICAL ATTENTION, CIVIC AND CHARITABLE WORK, AND SUGGESTION SYSTEMS

- 785.42 Adjusting grievances.
- 785.43 Medical attention.
- 785.44 Civic and charitable work.
- 785.45 Suggestion systems.

Subpart D—Recording Working Time

- 785.46 Applicable regulations governing keeping of records.
- 785.47 Where records show insubstantial or insignificant periods of time.
- 785.48 Use of time clocks.

Subpart E—Miscellaneous Provisions

- 785.49 Applicable provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.
- 785.50 Section 4 of the Portal-to-Portal Act.

AUTHORITY: 52 Stat. 1060; 29 U.S.C. 201–219.

SOURCE: 26 FR 190, Jan. 11, 1961, unless otherwise noted.

29 CFR Ch. V (7–1–10 Edition)

Subpart A—General Considerations

§ 785.1 Introductory statement.

Section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206) requires that each employee, not specifically exempted, who is engaged in commerce, or in the production of goods for commerce, or who is employed in an enterprise engaged in commerce, or in the production of goods for commerce receive a specified minimum wage. Section 7 of the Act (29 U.S.C. 207) provides that persons may not be employed for more than a stated number of hours a week without receiving at least one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for the overtime hours. The amount of money an employee should receive cannot be determined without knowing the number of hours worked. This part discusses the principles involved in determining what constitutes working time. It also seeks to apply these principles to situations that frequently arise. It cannot include every possible situation. No inference should be drawn from the fact that a subject or an illustration is omitted. If doubt arises inquiries should be sent to the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210, or to any area or Regional Office of the Division.

[35 FR 15289, Oct. 1, 1970]

§ 785.2 Decisions on interpretations; use of interpretations.

The ultimate decisions on interpretations of the act are made by the courts. The Administrator must determine in the first instance the positions he will take in the enforcement of the Act. The regulations in this part seek to inform the public of such positions. It should thus provide a “practical guide for employers and employees as to how the office representing the public interest in its enforcement will seek to apply it.” (*Skidmore v. Swift*, 323 U.S. 134, 138 (1944).)

§ 785.3 Period of effectiveness of interpretations.

These interpretations will remain in effect until they are rescinded, modified or withdrawn. This will be done

when and if the Administrator concludes upon reexamination, or in the light of judicial decision, that a particular interpretation, ruling or enforcement policy is incorrect or unwarranted. All other rulings, interpretations or enforcement policies inconsistent with any portion of this part are superseded by it. The Portal-to-Portal Bulletin (part 790 of this chapter) is still in effect except insofar as it may not be consistent with any portion hereof. The applicable statutory provisions are set forth in § 785.50.

§ 785.4 Application to Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

The principles set forth in this part are also followed by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division in determining hours worked by employees performing work subject to the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

[35 FR 15289, Oct. 1, 1970]

Subpart B—Principles for Determination of Hours Worked

§ 785.5 General requirements of sections 6 and 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Section 6 requires the payment of a minimum wage by an employer to his employees who are subject to the Act. Section 7 prohibits their employment for more than a specified number of hours per week without proper overtime compensation.

[26 FR 7732, Aug. 18, 1961]

§ 785.6 Definition of “employ” and partial definition of “hours worked”.

By statutory definition the term “employ” includes (section 3(g)) “to suffer or permit to work.” The act, however, contains no definition of “work”. Section 3(o) of the Fair Labor Standards Act contains a partial definition of “hours worked” in the form of a limited exception for clothes-changing and wash-up time.

§ 785.7 Judicial construction.

The United States Supreme Court originally stated that employees subject to the act must be paid for all time spent in “physical or mental exertion

(whether burdensome or not) controlled or required by the employer and pursued necessarily and primarily for the benefit of the employer of his business.” (*Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. v. Muscoda Local No. 123*, 321 U. S. 590 (1944)) Subsequently, the Court ruled that there need be no exertion at all and that all hours are hours worked which the employee is required to give his employer, that “an employer, if he chooses, may hire a man to do nothing, or to do nothing but wait for something to happen. Refraining from other activity often is a factor of instant readiness to serve, and idleness plays a part in all employments in a stand-by capacity. Readiness to serve may be hired, quite as much as service itself, and time spent lying in wait for threats to the safety of the employer’s property may be treated by the parties as a benefit to the employer.” (*Armour & Co. v. Wantock*, 323 U.S. 126 (1944); *Skidmore v. Swift*, 323 U.S. 134 (1944)) The workweek ordinarily includes “all the time during which an employee is necessarily required to be on the employer’s premises, on duty or at a prescribed work place”. (*Anderson v. Mt. Clemens Pottery Co.*, 328 U.S. 680 (1946)) The Portal-to-Portal Act did not change the rule except to provide an exception for preliminary and postliminary activities. See § 785.34.

§ 785.8 Effect of custom, contract, or agreement.

The principles are applicable, even though there may be a custom, contract, or agreement not to pay for the time so spent with special statutory exceptions discussed in §§ 785.9 and 785.26.

[35 FR 15289, Oct. 1, 1970]

§ 785.9 Statutory exemptions.

(a) *The Portal-to-Portal Act.* The Portal-to-Portal Act (secs. 1–13, 61 Stat. 84–89, 29 U.S.C. 251–262) eliminates from working time certain travel and walking time and other similar “preliminary” and “postliminary” activities performed “prior” or “subsequent” to the “workday” that are not made compensable by contract, custom, or practice. It should be noted that “preliminary” activities do not include “principal” activities. See §§ 790.6 to 790.8 of